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Silver-leaf disease.—BROOKS⁴⁸ has investigated, through inoculation experiments, the silver-leaf disease of fruit trees and other plants, which is said to be more serious in England each year. As the name implies, the foliage of the host becomes silvery in appearance, in striking contrast with the dark green of healthy leaves. *Stereum purpureum* was reputed to be the causal organism, and inoculations of branches of plum trees with its sporophores resulted in silvering. The mycelium was also grown from spores in pure cultures and inoculations with it caused silvering. The conclusion seems safe that this parasite is the active agent in producing the disease in England.—J. M. C.

Lodgepole pine forests.—From a study of the forests of Boulder Park, Colo., MISS BRUDERLIN⁴⁹ concludes that the lodgepole pine represents the climax forest formation on the moderate slopes, although none of the trees is over 150 years old and forest fires have frequently occurred in the past. The close relationship found existing between fires and the occurrence of this species seems to agree with the conclusions of CLEMENTS presented in a paper recently reviewed in this journal.⁵⁰ The presence of Engelmann spruce, especially in more moist situations, suggests that were the fires prevented the lodgepole pine would be succeeded by more mesophytic conifers.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Michigan fungi.—KAUFFMAN⁵¹ has shown what can be done by some field study of fungi during a single season, and the season of 1910 in Michigan was far from favorable. There were discovered 15 species of Ascomycetes and 77 species of Basidiomycetes hitherto unreported from the state. He has also stimulated the interest in observing fungi by the publication of outline keys to the common genera of these fungi, for the ability to recognize a fungus helps to keep the interest alive. These keys, extending through 27 pages, form the bulk of the contribution, and should meet the immediate needs of those who do not have access to the larger publications.—J. M. C.

Ophioglossum and Pinus.—Miss STOPES,⁵² in her examination of cretaceous plants, has discovered that the impressions known as *Ophioglossum granulatum* do not represent that genus, and that the American specimens are staminate strobili of *Pinus*, the so-called "granules" being winged pollen grains. Accordingly the author gives the new name *Pinus granulata*, which may not be

⁴⁸ BROOKS, F. T., "Silver-leaf" disease. Jour. Agric. Sci. 4:133-144. 1911.

⁴⁹ BRUDERLIN, KATHERINE, A study of the lodgepole pine forests of Boulder Park (Tolland, Colo.). Univ. Colorado Studies 8:265-275. 1911.

⁵⁰ BOT. GAZ. 51:234. 1911.

⁵¹ KAUFFMAN, C. H., Unreported Michigan fungi for 1910, with outline keys of the common genera of Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes. Report Mich. Acad. Sci. 215-249. 1911.

⁵² STOPES, MARIE C., On the true nature of the cretaceous plant *Ophioglossum granulatum* Heer. Ann. Botany 25:903-907. figs. 2. 1911.